

UGL

- Where *vetches*, pulse, and tares have stood,
And stalks of lupines grew. *Dryden*.
An *ervum* is a sort of *vetch*, or small pea. *Arbutnot*.
VETCHY. *n. f.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in
vetches; consisting of vetch or pea-straw. *Dryden*.
If to my cottage thou wilt resort,
There may I thou liege in a *vetchy* bed,
Till fairer fortune shew forth his head. *Spenser*.
VETERAN. *n. f.* [from *veterans*, Latin.] An old soldier; a man
long practised in any thing. *Dryden*.
We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in
the beau monde. *Addison*.
The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest,
the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest-
practised *veterans* they had amongst them. *Hosker*.
If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might
have conquered it by the many *veterans*, which had been
inured to service in the civil wars. *Addison*.
Ensigns that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears resigns. *Addison*.
VETERAN. *adj.* Long practised in war; long experienced.
There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the
number of fifty thousand *veteran* soldiers. *Bacon*.
The British youth shall hail thy wife command;
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* skill. *Thomson*.
VETERINARIAN. *n. f.* [from *veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the
diseases of cattle. *Addison*.
That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by com-
mon farriers, but also receiv'd by good *veterinarians*, and
some who have laudably discounten'd upon horses. *Brown*.
To VEX. *v. a.* [vexa, Latin.]
1. To plague; to torment; to harass.
Do you think
The king will suffer but the little finger
Of this man to be vex'd? *Shakespeare*. *Hen. VIII.*
Do poor Tom some charity, whom the foul fiend vexes. *Shak.*
When the prestid him daily, so that his soul was vexed
unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges* xvi. 16.
Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of airy ghosts, and vex the guilty train. *Dryden*.
You are the cause of all my care:
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart;
Ten thousand torments vex my heart;
I love, and I despair. *Prior*.
2. To disturb; to disquiet.
Alack, tis he; why, he was met even now,
As mad as the west-few, flinging aloud. *Shakespeare*.
Rang'd on the banks beneath our equal oars,
White curl the waves, and the vex'd ocean roars. *Pope*.
3. To trouble with slight provocations.
VEXATION. *n. f.* [from *vex*.]
1. The act of troubling.
O that husband,
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated vexations
of it. *Shakespeare*. *Cymbeline*.
2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.
Vexation almost stops my breath,
That hundred friends greets in the hour of death. *Shakespeare*.
Passions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures,
afford us nothing but vexation and pain. *Temple*.
3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.
Your children were vexation to your youth;
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shakespeare*.
4. An act of harassing or law.
Albeit the party grieved thereby, may have some reason to
complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it
an unjust vexation. *Bacon*.
5. A slight teasing trouble.
VEXATIOUS. *adj.* [from *vexation*.]
1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.
Consider him maintaining his usurped title, by continual
vexatious wars against the kings of Judah. *South*.
Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and purfu'd my ways;
Nor shut from arful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior*.
2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.
He leads a vexatious life, who in his noblest actions is so
gored with crosses, that he dares not make a step without
the authority of another. *Digby*.
3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.
VEXATIONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomely; un-
easily.
VEXATIONOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomeness; un-
easiness.
VEXER. [from *vex*.] He who vexes.
UGLY. *adv.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity; in such
a manner as to raise dislike.
UGLINESS. *n. f.* [from *ugly*.]
1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

VIB

- All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,
Was turned now to dreadful ugliness. *Spenser*.
She takes her topics from the advantages of old age and
ugliness. *Dryden*.
2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.
Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offen-
sive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the fin itself,
pardon the ugliness of its circumstances. *South*.
UGLY. *adj.* [This word was antiently written *ugly*; whence
Mr. Dier ingeniously deduces it from *ugly*; that is, like
an *ugly*, *elf*, or *goblin*. In Saxon *oga* is terror; and in
Gothic *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offensive to the sight;
contrary to beautiful. *South*.
If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly. *Shakespeare*.
O, I have pass'd a miserable night,
So full of ugly thoughts, of ghastly dreams,
Was this the cottage, and the safe abode
Thou toldst me of? What grim aspects are these,
These ugly-headed monsters? *Milton*.
VIAL. *n. f.* [from *vialis*, Latin.] A small bottle.
Edward's seven sons
Were as seven vials of his sacred blood. *Shakespeare*.
You Gods! look down,
And from your sacred vials pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakespeare*.
Take thou this vial, being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off.
Another lamp burnt in an old marble sepulchre belong-
ing to some of the antient Romans inclosed in a glass
vial. *Warton*.
I placed a thin vial, well stopp'd up, within the smoke of
the vapour, but nothing followed. *Addison*.
Chemical waters, that are each transparent, when separate,
ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the same
vial. *Addison*.
To VIAL. *v. a.* To inclose in a vial.
This the with precious vials liquors heals;
For which the shepherds at the festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. *Milton*.
VIAL. *n. f.* [from *vialis*, Latin.] Food; meat dressed.
The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
T' th' midst of the body idle and unactive,
Still upboarding the vial. *Shakespeare*.
No matter, since
They've left their vials behind, for we have stomachs.
Wilt please you taste of what is here?
These are not fruits for children; no interdict
Defends the touching of these vials pure;
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. *Milton*.
From some sorts of food less pleasant to the taste, persons
in health, and in no necessity of using such vials, had better
to abstain. *Ray*.
The tables in fair order spread;
Vials of various kinds allure the taste,
Of choicest sort and flavour; rich repast!
VIAL. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. Provision for a journey.
2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its depar-
ture.
To VIBRATE. *v. a.* [from *vibrare*, Latin.]
1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.
2. To make to quiver.
Breath vocalized, that is vibrated or undulated, may dif-
ferently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous mo-
tion, which breath passing smooth doth not. *Hosker*.
To VIBRATE. *v. n.*
1. To play up and down, or to and fro.
The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quick-
silver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it vibrate
a little up and down. *Bacon*.
Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain
degree, emit light, and shine? And is not this emission
performed by the vibrating motions of their parts? *Newton*.
2. To quiver.
The whisper, that to greatness still too near,
Perhaps, yet vibrates on his sovereign's ear. *Pope*.
VIBRATION. *n. f.* [from *vibrare*, Latin.] The act of moving,
or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the
act of quivering.
It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours
of piety, the heats of devotion, and the fallies and vibrations
of an harmless activity. *South*.
Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of
the eye, excite vibrations in the tunica retina? Which vibra-
tions being propagated along the solid fibres of the optic
nerves into the brain, cause the sense of seeing. *Newton*.
Mild vibrations sooth the parted soul,
New to the dawning of celestial day. *Thomson*.
VICAR.

VIC

- VICAR**. *n. f.* [from *vicarius*, Latin.]
1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.
Procure the vicar
To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakespeare*.
Yours is the prize;
The vicar my delect, and all the village see. *Dryden*.
A landed youth, whom his mother would never suffer to
look into a book for fear of spoiling his eyes, upon hear-
ing the clergy decried, what a contempt must he entertain,
not only for his vicar at home, but for the whole order. *Swift*.
2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute.
An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict
his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Ascham*.
VICARAGE. *n. f.* [from *vicarius*, Latin.] The benefice of a vicar.
This gentleman lived in his vicarage to a good old age,
and having never deserted his flock, died vicar of Bray. *Swift*.
VICARAGE. *adj.* [from *vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; ac-
ting in the place of another.
The soul in the body is but a subordinate efficient, and
vicarious and instrumental in the hands of the Almighty,
being but his substitute in this regiment of the body. *Hale*.
What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel
against the vicarious power of God in his soul. *Norris*.
VICARSHIP. *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a vicar.
VIC. *n. f.* [from *vice*, Latin.]
1. The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of man-
ners; inordinate life.
No spirit more gross to love
Vice for itself. *Milton*.
The foundation of error will lie in wrong measures of pro-
bability; as the foundation of vice in wrong measures of be-
good. *Locke*.
2. A fault; an offence. It is generally used for an habitual
fault, not for a single enormity.
No vice, so simple, but assumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shakespeare*.
Yet my poor country
Shall have more vices than it had before;
More suffer by him that shall succeed.
Ungovern'd appetite, a brutish vice.
I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply against the
vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden*.
3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows.
I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old vice,
Your need to fulfill;
Who with dagger of bath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil. *Shakespeare*.
His face made of brals, like a vice in a game. *Fulfer*.
4. [Vice, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by
workmen.
He found that marbles taught him percussion; bottle-screws,
the vice; whirrigs, the axis in peritrochio. *Arbutnot*. and *Pope*.
5. Gripe; grasp.
If I but fist him once; if he come but within my
vice. *Shakespeare*.
6. [Vice, Latin.] It is used in composition for one, qui vicem gerit,
who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has
the second rank in command: as a vicaroy; vice-chancellor.
To VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw.
With all confidence he sweats,
As he had been't, or been an instrument
To vice you to't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. *Shakespeare*. *Winter Tale*.
VICED. *adj.* [from *viced*.] Vitious; corrupt.
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-wind'd city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakespeare*.
VICERENT. *n. f.* [from *vicem gerens*, Lat.] A lieutenant;
one who is intrusted with the power of the superior, by
whom he is deputed.
All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these;
remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's
viceregent.
Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unshaken
duty to his viceregent; in hearty obedience to his church. *Sprat*.

VIC

- Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terror of his age,
The type and true viceregent of thy rage,
Thus punish. *Dryden*.
Thou great viceregent of the king;
In all affairs thou sole director. *Swift*.
VICERENT. *adj.* [from *viceregent*, Lat.] Having a delegated
power; acting by substitution.
Whom tend I to judge thee? Whom but thee,
Viceregent son! To thee I have transferr'd
All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell. *Milton*.
VICERGENCY. *n. f.* [from *viceregent*.] The office of a vice-
gerent; lieutenant; deputed power.
The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vice-
gerency and deputation under God. *South*.
VICERCHANCELLOR. *n. f.* [from *vicerechancellor*, Latin.] The second
magistrate of the universities.
VICENARY. *adj.* [from *vicenarius*, Lat.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey*.
VICEROY. *n. f.* [from *vicereus*, French.] He who governs in place
of the king with regal authority.
Shall I, for lure of the rest unvanquish'd,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but vicerey of the whole? *Shakespeare*.
Mendoza, vicerey of Peru, was wont to say, that the go-
vernment of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave,
save that it was somewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon*.
We are so far from having a king, that even the vicerey
is generally absent four fifths of his time. *Swift*.
VICEROYALTY. *n. f.* [from *vicerey*.] Dignity of a vicerey.
These parts furnish out vice-royalties for the grandees; but
in war are incumbances to the kingdom. *Addison*.
VICETV. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or
original: a vice thing is now called in vulgar language, point
vice, from the French perhaps, point de vice; whence the
barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactness.
A word not used.
Here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his stem;
With the peakish nicety,
And old Sherwood's vicety. *B. Johnson*.
VICINITY. *n. f.* [from *vicinus*, Latin.]
1. Nearness; State of being near.
The position of things is such, that there is a vicinity be-
tween agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades
the other. *Hale*.
The abundance and vicinity of country seats. *Swift*.
2. Neighbourhood.
He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home,
and fix them in their old vicinity. *Regers*.
Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the
vicinity of the sun. *Bentley*.
VICINAGE. *n. f.* [from *vicinitas*, Lat.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.
VICINAL. *adj.* [from *vicinus*, Lat.] Near; neighbouring.
VICINE. *n. f.* [from *vicinus*, Lat.]
Opening other vicine passages might obliterate any track;
as the making of one hole in the yielding mud, defaces the
print of another near it. *Glauville*.
VICIOUS. *adj.* [from *vice*.] See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice;
not addicted to virtue.
He heard this heavy curse,
Servants of servants on his vicious race. *Milton*.
VICISSITUDE. [from *vicissitudo*, Latin.]
1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same
succession.
It makes through heav'n
Grateful vicissitude, like day and night. *Milton*.
The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or
refracted for many vicissitudes. *Newton*.
This succession of things upon the earth, is the result
of the vicissitude of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of
that vicissitude, the sun's declination. *Woodward*.
2. Revolution; change.
During the course of the war, did the vicissitudes of good
and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness. *Atterb.*
Verse sweetens toil, however rude the found.
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as she turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad vicissitude of things. *Gifford*.
VICINTIES. In law vicintiel rents are certain farms, for
which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what
profit he can of them. Vicintiel writs are such writs as are
triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey*.
VICTIM. *n. f.* [from *victim*, Latin.]
1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.
All that were authors of lo black a deed,
Be sacrific'd as victims to his ghost.
And on the victim pour the ruddy wine. *Denham*.
Citumnus' waves, for triumphs after war,
The victim ox, and snowy sheep prepare. *Addison*.
2. Some-
times